CONGRESS.

An Abstract of the More Important Proceedings in Both Houses.

TUESDAY, AUG. 2.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the resolution reported yesterday from the Committee on Education and Labor for the appointment of a select committee of seven Senators on the employment of Pinkerton detectives in labor

Mr. Sherman stated the reasons why he thought the question should not be taken up now. In the first place the House of Representatives has already, in a very fair and dispassionate way, taken up the question and examined into the matter. Then the subject | side. involved to some extent the domain of a sovereign State. The offense referred to in the resolution had originated in an old and well-ordered community. The third reason why it should not be acted upon now was that the Senste itself was half alive and half dead, waiting to close its session in peace and with hardly enough Senators present to constitute

Mr. Palmer replied to Mr. Sherman's objections and favored the proposed investigation, saying that the importance of it could not be over-stated. The country would be startled at the amount of information that would be collected as to the extent to which such dangerous semi-political and semi-military organizations, responsible neither to God nor man, were employed. They ought to be hunted down as "enemies of mankind."

The discussion of the resolution provoked a controversy between Mr. Palmer and Mr. Hawley, in which the latter suggested that Mr. Palmer needed a guardian; the Illinois Senator replying that he would hardly select the Connecticut Senator to act in that capacity for him.

The resolution was finally adopted. Several private bills were taken from the calendar and passed, and the Senate at 2:50 p. m. adjourned.

Immediately after the reading of the House journal, filibustering against the Senate World's Fair amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill was resumed. Mr. Butler (Iowa, D.) moved an adjournment and supplemented the motion by moving to adjourn until Thursday. Mr. Bailey (Texas, D.) moved to adjourn until Friday, and Mr. Dingley (Me., R.) wanted to know if these motions were the result of the Democratic caucus which was held

on Monday night. A recess of 15 minutes was then taken, at the expiration of which a second recess was taken until noon, when a third recess was taken. At the expiration of the third recess not more than 100 members were present, and a call of the House was ordered.

Upon motion of Mr. Lanahan (Texas, D.) the Speaker was directed telegraph absent members for their immediate return, and if they did not return, they were to be at once taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms. All port the Durborow bill? leaves of absence were revoked.

The House then adjourned. WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3.

There was a very slim aftendance of Senators at to-day's session, and but little business was

A resolution offerd by Mr. Pettigrew, calling on the Secretary of War for a report as to all Army officers who have been tried by court-martial during the past 10 years, their rank, offense, verdict rendered, and punishment imposed, was the subject of considerable discussion. Objection was made to it by Messers. Hawley, Call. Bate, Manderson, Palmer, Sanders and Procter on the ground that full publicity had been given to each case at the time it occurred, and the effect, if not the motive of the resolution, was to renew scandal and to expose the officers concerned and their relatives to further disgrace, pain and mortification, without the possibility of any good being done by the publication. The resolution was advocated by Messrs. Pettigrew and Davis, the former arguing that the public had a right to know the facts and the latter claiming that the report might form the basis of a radical and philosophical reform of military jurisdiction. Finally, on motion of Mr. Manderson, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Military

The resolution offered by Mr. Call on the 12th of May for the appointment of a joint committee of the two Houses to examine and report on the commercial and political conditions of Cuba and the West India Islands and their relations to the United States was laid before the Senate. Its adoption was opposed by Mr. Sherman as unwise in every aspect and as an unfriendly act towards the Government of Spain, and he suggested a comparison between the proposed inquiry and a like proposition on the part of the British Government to inquire into the condition of Utah. It went over again without action.

The President's message returning without his approval Senate bill to amend the act of March 3, 1887, for the bringing of suits against the Government in relation to land patents, was laid before the Senate. The President intimates that the sweeping effect of the measure had not been discussed by Congress, and says that it would interfere with the rapid settlement of such claims now going on in the Land Office and be an expense and burden to claimants. The bill was so radical and so indefinite in its provisions that the President could not give it his approval. The bill and the veto message were referred to the Judiciary Com-

The Vice-President announced the appointof Messrs. Gallinger, Peffer, Hansbrough, Fenton, Sanders, White and Hill as the Select Committee on the Pinkerton Detective Force, and and Vilas as the Select Committee on the Reception to the Grand Army. After a short Executive session the Senate

at 1:40 adjourned. In the House, after the approval of the journal, Mr. Holman (Ind., D.) moved to adjourn; pending which the Speaker laid before the House several telegrams from absent members declaring their inability to obey the summons cout them yesterday, on account of illness.

The motion to adjourn was withdrawn. Mr. Simpson (Kan., Alliance) rose to a question of personal privilege, and sent to the Clerk's desk and had read portions of the speech of Senator Perkins, of Kansas, delivered Considerable time was spent in discussing Mr. to say that he had not been guilty of improper

Mr. Sayers (Tex., D.) moved to adjourn; sondry civil appropriation bill for the World's any other Exposition in the history of man-Fair was resumed.

receded from its disagreement to the Senate's World's Fair amendments.

Mr. Bailey (Tex., D.) moved that the House take a recess; upon which motion no quorum

Several other dilatory motions were made, and no business was transacted.

The House finally adjourned. THURSDAY, AUG 4.

The session of the Senate to-day was simply as exhibition of a waiting game in legislation. Having completed its full share of the task, the Senate had nothing to do but to rest on its oars and abide the action of the House. The joint resolution extending the appropriations for the service of the Government in the various bureaus covered by the sundry civil appropriation bill was received from the House as soon as the journal of yesterday was read, and it was passed by the Senate after an interchange of views on the part of Messrs. Pasco and Alli-

After receiving a message from the House that that body insisted on its disagreement to the World's Fair amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill, and agreed to a further conference, the Senate adjourned until 2 o'clock

to-morrow. In the House, Mr. Catchings (Miss., D.) rose to a privilged report from the Committee on Rules. It provides that to-day it shall be in order for the Speaker to entertain motions to suspend the rules, as on the first and third Mondays. This was adopted without contro-

Mr. Holman (Ind., D.) immediately rose and moved to suspend the rules and pass a joint resolution extending until Aug. 10 the approprintions made by the sundry civil appropria-

tion act of last year. Mr. Henderson (Iowa, R.) said that this was the unanimous desire of the Committee on I

Appropriations, and it was agreed to without Mr. Holman then moved to suspend the rules and pass a resolution that the House shall reconsider the vote by which the House receded from the World's Fair amendment; that the

that the bill be sent to conference. Messrs. Dingley, Hopkins and Bingham immediately demanded a second. Mr. Holman asked that a second be considered

as ordered, but to this Mr. English (N. J., Dem.) bjected. Tellers were ordered, and reported the vote as being 112 to 28. Although this was far short

of a quorum, no one raised the point. Mr. Bingham said that personally he was without information as to the action taken by the Democratic caucus yesterday. He understood from a perusal of the papers that some arrangement, had been made. It must be presumed that the newspaper reports were fairly correct. He would like, however, to have a more official announcement from the other

Mr. Rielly (Pa., D.) made an explanation of the agreement; which, at the request of the Republicans, was read at the clerk's desk. He stated that it had been agreed that a vote should be taken on the Durborow bill, amended so as to appropriate \$2,500,000 outright for the World's Fair, not later than 2 o'clock Saturday.

Mr. Culberson-I do not understand that there is any agreement that that should be the legislation of this Congress. Mr. Reilly-Of course no such agreement

could be made. Mr. Cate-But that we would allow a vote to be taken on it.

Mr. Reilly-Certainly. Mr. Culberson-But that the agreement is the bill should be considered on that basis. Mr. Williams (Ill.)-And until a final vote

is taken. Mr. Reilly-The idea is to submit the Durboraw bill, or the bill reported from the Committee on the Columbian Exposition, to the action of the House for its determination, instead of the House taking action on the Senate

amendment. Mr. Pickler-Then the enemies of the proposition concede nothing? Mr. Reilly-It brings the matter to a direct

Mr. Pickler-They reserving the right to fight the proposition on a new basis. Mr. Reilly-The question is to come before the House for its final action.

Mr. Bailey-The gentleman from Pennsylvania, as I understand him, undertakes to say that that is an agreement on the part of this side of the House. I desire to say to him that I expressly reserved my individual right to do as I believe to be proper under such circumstances as might arise. That being the condition, I am unwilling that the gentleman from Pennsylvania should put me in the attitude of agreeing in advance to this proposition. In answer to a question, Mr. Reilly said that

the agreement bound nobody, but was the unanimous agreement of the Democratic cau-Mr. Henderson (Ill.)-Does this proposition bind a single member on the other side to sup-

Mr. Reilly-It does not. Mr. Henderson-Then, in my opinion, it the invitation of the spider to the fly, "Will you walk into my parlor?" [Laughter.]

Mr. Reilly-I differ entirely from the gentle-Mr. Reilly moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution providing that immediately after its adoption the House proceed to the consideration of a substitute for the Durborow bill. such substitute to be considered as an original bill. The consideration shall continue from day to day, and at 1 o'clock to-morrow the Committee of the Whole shall report the bill to the House and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on its passage. No intervening motions shall be entertained until

the bill is finally disposed of. Mr. Bailey protested against the resolution as being a high-handed and unprecedented proceeding. The resolution violated the agreement of the Democratic caucus. Nowhere in the agreement was there any resolution requiring the Democrats to vote for a closure resolution. The adoption of the present resolution meant that the Treasury doors were opened and

in and take out \$2,500,000. The resolution was unanimously adopted. Mr. Pickler (S. D., R.) moved to increase the sum appropriated for the Fair to \$5,000,000;

which was defeated. Mr. Atkinson (Pa., R.) offered an amendment prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors. Mr. Pickler moved to amend the amendment prohibiting the sale of liquor in the House restaurant. Mr. Pickler's amendment was withdrawn and

Mr. Atkinson's defeated. Several other amendments were defeated, and the committee then rose and the House ad-

FRIDAY, AUG. 5.

The Senate met at 2 o'clock p. m., and immediately went into Executive session. While in Executive session a message was received from

the House, with the World's Fair bill. The bill having been read in full, and the Vice-President having declared that the bill was open to amendment, Mr. Vest said that if he could defeat it by any sort of parliamentary tactics, he should do so very cheerfully. It was very evident, however, that the bill would pass, and all that he could hope to do, under existing circumstances, would be to delay action upon it for a number of days only. The people had been told, when the question of the site of the Exposion was in dispute, that the people of Chicago would be amply able to make good every guarantee given. This was a business enterprise, and would, if all said about it were true, give large returns to the investors. Unmittee on the Pinkerton Detective Force, and der the pending bill, however, the grant was a of Messrs. Hawley, Manderson, Quay, Palmer pure and naked donation of \$2,500,000 of the tax money of the people of the United States. From this the people would never receive one

cent. In his judgment the bill was utterly indefensible and utterly without foundation. Mr. Cockrell also opposed the bill, but said it was useless for him to consume time in discussion of the question.

Messrs. George, White, and Harris spoke Mr. Cullom spoke in favor of the bill, and stated that Chicago had subscribed \$10,600,000, all of which was paid in, while the act only

called for \$10,000,000 from the city. Mr. Sherman expressed the opinion that Congress occupied a very unpleasant attitude in in the Senate, which he (Simpson) regarded as | reference to the Exposition. The City of Chireflecting upon his motives and integrity. cago had done everything required of her by the law. Her people must be a wonderful peo-Simpson's right to reply, but he finally managed | ple. They had invested between 10 and 11 million dollars in the enterprise, without the certainty of any return, but with the hope that probably a portion would be refunded. The which was deteated by the Republicans, and buildings in Chicago now were greater, grander, the fight over the Senate amendments to the | most costly and more appropriate than those of

The Speaker said the question was on Mr. | He did not like the way that this money Biegham's motion to lay on the table the mo- was to be paid on the part of the Government. tion to reconsider the vote by which the House He would rather that Congress had appropriated five or ten millions and shared in the profit and loss of the enterprise. But here this \$2,500,000 was thrown ungraciously to Chicago, like a bone to a dog. If the bill stood alone, without its surroundings, he would vote against it. If he were a citizen of Chicago he would not accept the money in the way it was offered. But now the President of the United States was detained in Washington under circomstances which called for the sympathy of the people, and Mr. Sherman did not see that

Pimples, blackheads, red, rough, and olly skin, red, rough hands with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, dry, thin, and falling hair, and simple baby mishes are prevented and cured by the celebrated



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haby blemishes, because the only preventive of infrom mation and clogging of the pores, the cause of minor affections of the skin, scaip, and hair. Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion scaps. Sold throughout the world. Portes Dang and Chem. Lose. Boston. BJ" All about the Ekin, Scalp, and Hair" free.

HOW MY BACK ACHES! Back Ache, Kidney Pains, and Weakness, foreness, Lumeness, Strains, and Pales relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster the only pain-killing strengthening plaster.

Congress could do any better now than let the Further remarks in favor of the bill were made by Mr. Palmer and Mr. Hawley, and in opposition by Mr. Coke, and the bill was ordered to a third reading and passed.

House further insist upon its disagreement, and At the evening session Mr. Pettigrew called up his resolution to authorize the Quadro-Centennial Committee to visit Chicago during the recess and inquire into the expenditure of money appropriated by Congress, and as to the general management there. The resolution was amended so that the Committee pay their own expenses, and passed.

> the House announcing that that body had agreed to the Conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill, and the Conference report was laid before the Senate and agreed to. The resolution for final adjournment at 11 o'clock was agreed to, and a committee of two-Messrs. Allison and Gorman-were appointed to join a like committee from the House and inform the President that unless he had further communication to make the two Houses were ready to adjourn. At 10:55 Mr. Allison reparted that the President had no further communication to make. Vice-President Morton then made a short speech (printed in another column) and declared the Senate adjourned sine die.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the World's Fair bill appropriating | and be an invasion of its terms. \$2,500,000. Mr. Cummings (N. Y., D.) made a vigorous speech in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Fellows (N. Y., D.) favored the bill, and Mr. Bailey (Texas, D.) made a characteristic speech in opposition to the measure. Several other gentlemen took advantage of World's Fair bill was not mentioned, Mr. Enloe (Tenn., D.) speaking upon the investigation recently made of the Pension Bureau. The Committee then rose and reported the

bill to the House. One amendment was offered, but it was voted down, and the bill was then passed; yeas 131, nays 83. Mr. Boatner (La., D.) submitted the majority report on the charges made by Mr. Watson (Ga., Alliance) of drunkenness in the House, and Mr. Simpson (Kan., Alliance) submitted

the minority report, signed by himself only. Mr. Grout (Vt., R.) submitted a report containing his individual views on the subject. The House then took a recess until 7 o'clock p. m. When the House was called to order but 25 members were present. The House proceeded to the consideration of private pension bills, and a large number were passed.

Mr. Holman (Ind., D.) presented the Conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill, and stated that the bill as finally agreed upon appropriated \$27,827,000. This is \$9,600,-000 less than the bill as it passed the Senate. and \$2,614,000 more than as it passed the House. As to the Pinkerton amendment, it provided the following: "That no employe of the Pinkerton Detective Agency shall be employed in any Government service or by any officer of the District of Columbia." (As the proposition originally passed the House it provided that no Government officer having the right to make contracts could contract with any corporation, firm or person who employed Pinkerton or other armed guards.)

Mr. O'Neill (Mo., D.) opposed the Conference report, as did Mr. Simpson (Kan., Alliance). After further discussion, which was purely personal in its nature, the Conference report was

agreed to. Messrs, McMillin, Fellows, and O'Neill (Pa.), First; Julius Goldzer, Dem., Fourth. to join a similar committee of the Senate and inform the President that Congress was ready to adjourn if he had no further communication

The committee reported that the President had no communication to make, and at 11 o'clock Speaker Crisp declared the House adjourned sine die.

AT HOMESTEAD.

Happenings of the Past Week at the Scene of the Riots.

Suits against the Carnegie officials and the Pinkertons for murder were begun on Wednesday morning, the 3d inst. Messrs. Leishmann, Curry, and Lovejoy waived a hearing, as also an Illinois corporation was permitted to walk | did H. C. Frick, Nevin McConnell, James S. Dovey, and Superintendent Potter, the last named being absent, but represented by W. F. Patterson, their attorney. Messrs. Frick, Lovejoy. Leishmann and Curry were released on \$10,000 bail each, and the hearings in the cases of the other parties was postponed. Col. W. S. Guffy, of Pittsburg, went before Alderman Reilly and went on bail bond for Col. Hawkins and Surgeon Grimm in the sum of \$2,000 for their appearance in court. Hawkins and Grimm are jointly charged with Col. Streator with aggrivated assault and battery on Private Iams. The father of Private Iams was

> mount, W. Va., and from his conversation with a reporter it was inferred that he was confident of winning his suit against Col. Streator and others. He said his son would secure a reinstatement in the company and then resign. The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Frick died on Wednesday morning. The child was born on July 8th, two days after the riot at Homestead. Mrs. Frick was very weak some time after the baby was born, and was made worse

> upon learning of the attack upon her husband. She is now doing very well however. W. J. Brennan, counsel for the Amalgamated Association, is making an investigation with a view to asking for an injunction to restrain the Carnegie Company from employing workmen under false pretenses. It is claimed that misrepresentations have been made by employment agencies and others to induce the workmen to go to Pittsburg.

> It is thought that as a result of the wage conflict a secret society will be involved. Complaint has been made to the Junior Order of American Mechanics' Council that a large number of men wearing the badge of their order are working in the mills and taking the places of the locked-out men. Full investigations will be made by the officers of the local coun-

On Friday morning Mr. Frick appeared at his office at 10:30 o'clock and again assumed active control of the interests of the Carnegie Company. The clerks in the office were greatly surprised at his return, as none but Secretary

Lovejov knew of his intentions. During the week Duquesne has been the scene of several small riots, the mobs being led assumed such proportions that the 16th regiment was ordered out, and it is now in charge of the works. In Homestead it is conceded that the Duquesne strike is lost. Chairman Crawford of the Advisory Committee says there are too many weak-kneed men in Duquesne. All but one of the participants in the riots have been arrested, and it is said that more warrants will be sworn out. Saloons in Duquesne and at Cochran Station have been closed by order of

On Monday morning, the 8th instant, the strikers at Duquesne went to work, and one more victory is scored for the Carnegie Company. On Saturday a notice had been posted announcing that all men who desired their old jobs should report at the mill at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, as the mill would resume at that hour. By 7 o'clock the number of men who had entered the mills reached about 400. About 60 of the leaders in the sympathy strike movement gathered on the road and watched the men returning to work. As the whistle blew they could not resist the temptation to rush for the mills, and before the whistle ceased blowing they were all inside the mill. By the surrender of these men they are expelled from the Amalgamated Associated, and the Carnegie

Company now has two non-union mills.

To Strike for Independence. It is reported that a well-arranged expedition recently sailed from a port near Key West, Fla., for the "Queen of the Antilles." The vessel was loaded down with well-drilled and fully-equipped men, who are prepared to die for Cuban liberty. The leader of the expedition is undoubtedly Gen. Charles Rolloff, who has been in Florida for more than two months. Gen. Rolloff's presence so inspired the Cuban clubs with new life that there is hardly a Cuban in Key West or Tampa who is not enrolled in either a patriotic or revolutionary club. For this reason it is natural to numbering approximately 20,000 votes, will suppose that Gen. Rolloff is the leader of the

expedition.

The Kearsarge Ordered to Investigate. The government of Austro-Hungary has notified the Department of State that a number of natives of that country, who are working in the guano deposits on the Island of Navassa, have complained of the treatment at the hands of their employers, who are Americans. The Kearsarge, which is en route for Honduras, has been ordered to stop at the Island of Navassa and investigate.

At 4 o'clock the Senate took a recess until Notes Relative to the Presidential Campaign.

Judge Rumsey handed down a decision last week at Bath, N. Y., declaring the New York Democratic legislative reapportionment act un-constitutional, and denied the writ of motion of City Attorney C. D. Kiehel for writ of man-At 9:25 o'clock a message was received from damus requiring the Monroe County Board of Supervisors to show cause why it should not obey the requirements of the act. City Attorney will appeal from the decision to the extraordinary general term which meets at Buffalo, Aug.

> Judge Rumsey holds that the constitutionality of the act is directly involved; that if the act is not constitutional no mandamus can issue. The statute rules to be observed in testing the validity of laws are, first, that the Legislature is presumed to be governed by proper motives, and the question is not one of power; second, that the act must be expressly or by implication in conflict before it can be adjudged; third, that the act must violate the true intent and meaning of the Constitution,

1892, and not in 1885; second, that no act could be passed at extraordinary session; third, that the Senate apportionment is void because persons of color, not taxed, are included; fourth, that the act is void because the districts are the occasion and made speeches in which the grossly unequal both as to Senatoral districts and distribution of Assemblymen. As to the first two objections, the opinion holds that they are practically decided adversely to the Supervisors by 19 New York, 55, and the Wisconsin case, and holds that the

census can be the only basis of apportion-

The statutory objections to the New York

law are, first, that the census was taken in

ment, and that persons of color, not taxed, cannot be included in Senate representative population. As they are so included, the act is void for that reason. The inequality of the population of the between the population in the city and County districts; also the disparity of distribution between certain Counties is shown it is the duty of the Legislature to make not quite strong enough. them as near equal as possible, and that it has no discretion in the matter. The Legislature is bound by the conditions of the grantive power to apportion, and if those conditions are disregarded the court has power to review

lature was exceeded, and therefore the act is The following nominations for Congress were made last week:

it. Judge Rumsey holds that the inequalities

are so gross as to Senate and Assembly districts

that it is manifest that discretion of the Legis-

Florida-C. M. Cooper, Dem., Second District. | Superintendent of the Information Bureau. Georgia-Rufus E. Lester, Dem., First Dis-Second; Patrick Dunn, Pro., Third; C. L. studying law, was admitted to the bar when smaller bodies of the Methodist religion aggre Stevens, Pro., Fourth; J. M. Christian, Pro., barely of age. He practiced law and built up | gate 4,000,000. Fifth; W. A. Burch, Pro., Sixth; Dr. S. W. a great collecting business. He prospered, Benson, Pro., Seventh; Dr. A. S. Butler, Pro., Ninth; S. Welbasky, Pro., Eleventh; Prof. A. A committee was appointed, consisting of Hullner, Pro., Thirteenth; I. Hunt, Dem., Kansas-T. J. Hudson, Dem., Third; bolters from convention nominated R. M. Cheshire.

Michigan-George A. Peters, P. P., Second ; Hon. W. S. Linton, Saginaw, Rep., Eighth. Minnesota-Joel Heatwood, Rep., Third, Mississippi-J. A. Kyle, Dem., to succeed himself, Second.

Missouri-Marshall Arnold, Dem., Fourteenth; A. J. Powell, Pro., Fifth. Nebraska-Gen. Victor Vifquain, Dem., Fourth. New York-Hon, John M. Weaver, Rep. ; Col. Joseph M. Leeper, Pro.

North Carolina-J. C. Pritchard, Rep., Ninth; Benjamin H. Bunn, Dem., to succeed himself, Fourth. Pennsylvania-F. E. Beltzhoover, Dem., Nineteenth.

Tennessee-Hon. J. B. Richardson, Dem., Fifth. Virginia-William A. Jones, Dem., First; H. St. G. Tucker, Dem., Tenth. West Virginia-John A. Pendleton, Dem.,

C. G. H. Van Wyck was nominated for Governor by the People's Party State Convention at Kearney, Neb., last week. The Republicans have some time feared that this would be the result. The Republicans have reason to fear that Van Wyck will poll more than his party vote and pull the electoral ticket through with met on a train between Grafton and Fairhim or allow the Democratic electoral ticket to be elected. It was to check the Republican defection to Van Wyck that McKinley was sent to Nebraska, and it yet remains to be seen whether he has created a free-trade scare big enough to bring the straying Republicans back

into the fold. Fifteen thousand people at Beatrice Neb., listened to Gov. McKinley Aug. 2. He confined his speech to a discussion of the tariff. He concluded:

Tried by any test, measured by any standard, we lead all the rest of the world. Protection has vinlicated itself. It cannot be helped by eulogy nor hurt by defamation. It has worked out its own lemonstration, and presents in the sight of the whole world its matchless trophies. It has made the lives of the masses of our countrymen sweeter and brighter, and has entered the homes of America carrying comfort and cheer and courage. It gives premium to human energy, and awakens the experience shows that it is best for our citizenship and our civilization, and opens up a higher and better destiny for our people. The day of repent-

There was a hard fight for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination at Lincoln. Finally Judge Crounse, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was chosen. The campaign has opened in earnest in Nebraska, and politics will make the State very lively from now on.

The People's Party in New Jersey intends to | mainder Republican. put a ticket in the field in September. The party is not strong in this State, but organizers have been put to work to effect branch organizations in the various parts. They expect liberal support from the Farmers' Alliance, the by Homestead men. On one occasion the riot | Industrial Senate and the Knights of Labor.

> It is thought that the Republicans and Third Partyites may fuse in North Carolina. The State Association of the Democratic clubs has made arrangements for an unusually aggressive campaign. Col. Julian Carr. who was a leading candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, is president of the Association, and the fact that he is taking an active part in the little to do with these intrigues to compass the campaign does not help the chances of the assassination, yet it has been proven that the Diplomas, \$103,000; For loss on coinage of Democratic opposition, as he is a man of extraordinary talents and rare executive ability. It is very apparent that the Republicans are waiting to see what the People's Party is going to do about a State ticket, and the action of the Republican Convention in September will be largely governed by the action of the Third Party Convention in the middle of this month. The matter of the desirability of a State ticket being put in the field is being discussed. Since the management of the Republican party in this State is almost entirely in the hands of Federal office holders, and if it be the wish of

do not wish it it will not. Daniel W. Lawler, of Ramsey County, for Governor. The platform inderses the nomination attention to the Homestead riot as an instance of the evils incident to protection, indorses one term of six years for President and election of President by direct vote of the people, and

Mr. Harrison and Mr. Carter and the Congres-

sional Campaign Committee that a ticket be

nominated it will be nominated, and if they

covers many State issues. Gen. James R. Baker, the Alliance candidate for Governor, has written a letter withdrawing his name. This leaves the field to the other wing of the party headed by Ignatius Don-nelly. It is stated that the Alliance wing, join the Democrats. The Alliance faction will make its fight in the Legislative Districts.

Gov. Burke was enthusiastically renominated

y the Republicans of North Dakota last week.

Others on the ticket are: Lieutenant-Gov-

ernor, R. H. Hankinson, Richland County; a war ship, loading the ship with troops. It Secretary of State, C. M. Dahl, Burleigh; Au- | departed recently from Puerto Cortez to attack ditor, Mr. Walker, of Barnes; Treasurer, L. E. | Ceipa. Booker, Pembina; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. M. Devine.

spite of his refusal to run for Governor, but the attempt failed. Thomas E. Davis, of Taylor, was nominated. Davis is a wealthy business man, a Grafton banker, and State Senator from his district.

Gov. Jones, of Alabama, won the election over his opponent, Kolb, by something less than 15,000. The supporters of Jones will have a majority of 22 in the Lower House and 13 in

the Senate. At the Republican State Committee Headquarters Chairman Hackett, of the Executive committee, received the following dispatch from a man in Alabama:

The returns of the State election as now coming in show a revolution in political opinion. The candidate of the Alliance and the Independents have carried the white Counties of the State and polled 70 per cent, of the Democratic vote, and carried over one-half of the Lower House in the Legislature. Jones, straightout Democrat, will have less than 10,000 majority in the State ob-tained in six Counties in the Black Belt by fraud unequaled in 18 years, and at polling places where Kolb was refused one manager of election. The Kolbites are advocating a force bill, or any law looking to fair and honest elections. Not a Republican nor a colored man was a candidate for office in the whole State, and yet these Bourbons count out any opposition and hire negroes to speak for white supremacy. In 40 or more Counties of the State the officials just elected on the issue of fair elections by the Republicans will appoint the managers of elections in November. With prudence and wisdom in management, the Republicans will elect four Congressmen and possibly half

No attempt was made at fusion during the Convention of the People's Party at Jackson, Mich. The platform of the Omaha Convention was adopted. Both of the old parties were denounced. The following ticket was put up: Governor, John W. Ewing, a farmer of Grand Lodge; Lieutenant-Governor, Dr. George H. Sherman, of Detroit; Secretary of State, Frank M. Vandercock, editor of the St. Louis (Mich.) Independent; Treasurer, Joseph W. Welton, of Kent County; Auditor General, Clinton Peck, of Lapeer, and Attorney General, A. W. Ellis, of Iona.

Hon. Sam Small came vary near being nominated for Congress from the Fifth Georgia Dis-Senatorial districts and the gross disparity trict. It was two-thirds of one vote against membership is 20,347,364, with church property him that kept him from adding the title of valued at \$646,125,704. Representative to the list which includes

> The National Democratic Campaign Committee met in New York last week, the principal business being the selection of a Chairman. Secretary Whitney was the first man proposed for the position, but declined finally to serve. Senator Gorman was next looked to, but that gentleman did not desire the honor.

The selection of Don M. Dickinson was finally made, to the satisfaction of all. B. B. Smalley, of Vermont, was chosen Secretary, and Mr. Harrity appointed George N. Parker Auditor and William D. Haynie of South Dakota Don M. Dickinson is a native of New York, and is still prospering. He first came into The Baptists follow, 3,000,000 strong, and next President Cleveland to the Chief Magistracy. In the autumn of 1884, as a member of the Detroit Committee, he called upon Mr. Cleveland at Buffalo. Mr. Cleveland was very much impressed at the time with the business manners of Mr. Dickinson, and one thing which is reported to have particularly charmed the most property per capita, the aggregate being coming President was that Mr. Dickinson was \$173,000,000. The valuation of church property very reluctant about giving him advice as to how he should "run" the government. President Cleveland had not been installed many hours in office before he received another call from Mr. Dickinson, and from that date

appointment was made in Michigan, or of a At the close of 1887 Col. Vilas exchanged the Dakota. This is the primitive religious faith office of Postmaster-General for that of Secretary of the Interior, and President Cleveland appointed Don Manuel Dickinson to the vacant | sort of clannish people from Russia, but they place. Mr. Dickinson proved himself a capa-

ble head of the Department. He is an out-and-out Jeffersonian Democrat. He believes in the strict construction of the Constitution, and is opposed to protective ship, numbering now 66,000, and owning church tariffs. But he does not advocate undue haste in reforms in this direction.

The Republicans started in the second week

of their campaign with a vim, notwithstanding the talk that Platt and others indulged in. Progress has been made in getting the campaign under way. Committee work is divided up as follows: Payne, Campbell, and Huston in charge of Indians, Illinois, and Wisconsin; Fessenden in charge of New England, and Sutherland, Fassett, Clarkson and Reid in charge of New York.

Adlai E. Stevenson was interviewed this week in Indianapolis. In response to a statement that he had sold pistols to the Knights of the Golden Circle, Mr. Stevenson wished to say that it was an absolute falsehood. "There are affidavits supporting this state-

ment," said the interviewer. "I have not yet seen them, but they are false, and you can say so as strong as you care to put it." Mr. Stevenson added: "If there was any truth in the stories I would not have been elected twice to Congress by Republican votes."

The National Executive Committee of the People's Party held a meeting in St. Louis on Aug. 8. Little business was transacted, the time being devoted principally to talking over party matters in general. The Alabama State Committee was authorized to put a full electoral ticket in the field. Chairman Taubeneck announced that 45 Colorado papers had deserted the old parties and were now supporting Weaver and Field; 17 of these were formerly Democratic organs and the re-

Russo-Bulgarian Affair at a Crisis. A very knotty question for Mr. Gladstone to solve in relation to foreign affairs is the position

of Russia in relation to Bulgaria. The publication in the Bulgarian Government organ, the Svoboda, of the sensational document bearing on Russia's connection with the plot against Prince Ferdinand, and proving apparently that the Russian Government was the real instigator of the various conspiracies to kill Prince Ferdinand and Premier Stambuloff, has been a very ugly pill for the Russian Court to swallow. While the Czar himself had Asiatic department of the Czar's Government had subsidized Bulgarian assassins. It is reported that the Czar has entrusted

Princess Waldemar with a special mission, the object of which is to inform the Orleans family that it is utterly untrue that any Russian officials had hired assassins to kill Prince Ferdinand, who is a member of the Orleans family. The Orleanists, however, require something more convincing than a mere denial in the face of the overwhelming evidence of the Sroboda documents. The Bulgarian Government has decided to print these things in fac-simile, with the signature of Zinovieff, who is the head of the Asiatic department of the Russian Government. The publication of these documents has been the most important development of the Bulgarian question which has occurred in The Minnesota Democrats last week chose a long time, and has excited universal interest throughout Europe. It looks as if M. Stambu-loff intends to bring matters to a crisis, and to of Cleveland and the National platform, calls | force Russia's hand, while Bulgara has the full support of the Triple Alliance and of England.

Ireland to be a Cardinal.

It is rumered in Catholic circles that at the next meeting of the Pope's Consistory the Holy Father will announce the appointment of Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, as a member of the College of Cardinals.

The Honduras Revolution.

The latest intelligence regarding the Honduras revolution is to the effect that the Government once more has the upper hand, and that Leiva and his Cabinet will remain in control. He has chartered the steamship Spazetta, a New Orleans vessel, and has converted it into

It is reported that a pitched battle was fought at Ceiba between the resident revolutionists and the Government troops, in which An effort was made in the West Virginia the latter were victorious.

Convention, over which Hon, Stephen B. Elkins presided, to nominate him by acclamation depresided, to nominate him by acclamation de-

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"WELL BRED, SOON WED." GIRLS WHO USE

HOUSE-CLEANING. RELIGIOUS CENSUS.

Strength and Property-Value.

Charles E. Bull, Chief of the Division of Religious Statistics of the forthcoming United States Census Report, has finished his labors. His general report is the first one authorized by Congress. It contains the returns of all the religious denominations in America. The total

The Roman Catholic Church ranks first in editor, lecturer, evangelist and politician. The | numerical strength, embracing 6,250,046 people in the opinion. Judge Rumsey holds that | Third Party people chose well, but they were | in its faith. Its property is valued at \$118,000,-000. This membership, of course, includes all members of Catholic families, communicants or not, and particularly all those whose names were ever on the parish rolls, as a name is never taken off a roll unless the person dies, is excommunicated, or leaves the faith, while with the Protestant Churches only those are included in the census who are regular communicants; whole families not being brought into the count because a few members of them may be communicants, and in order to make a large showing.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is next, with a membership of 2,240,354 and with church property aggregating \$96,000,000. In the southern portion of the United States there are numtrict; Col. L. F. Livingston, Alliance, Fifth. having been born in Oswego in 1848. He was bered in the Methodist Episcopal faith 1,250,-Illinois-Lewis Steward, Dem., Eighth; educated in the public schools of Michigan, 000 people, with property belonging to the W. A. Sunday, Pro., First; W. H. Craig, Pro., graduated at the University of Michigan, and Church reaching the sum of \$19,000,000. Other The Luthern is third in numerical strength.

National prominence upon the accession of ex- come the colored denominations, with a total membership of 3,000,000 and church property valuation of \$30,000,000. The majority of them are Methodists. The Presbyterians are fourth in numbers. The Protestant Episcopalian denomination, while numbering but 500,000 people, has the

by census agents does not include schools, par sonages or any feature excepting the edifices and the sites upon which they are built. Of Jews there are 150,000, the Quakers number 106,000, and there are 30 religious comuntil the fall of the Democracy in 1888 no munities with a membership of 10,000 The Branderhoef branch of the Mennonites, Michigan man, that was not inspired by Dick- | who have been driven out of Europe, have settled exclusively in three Counties of North

> the 13th century. The Mennonites are now a are strong in numbers and great devotees in their faith. Day Saints is increasing rapidly in memberproperty valued at \$10,000,000. "Mormons," said Mr. Bull, "can be found in nearly every State in the Union. I have ascertained that there are several places of worship in Chicago

of Christian worship, and was established in

that polygamy is actually practiced in this The Salvation Army adds its mite to the religious statistics of the census report, placing

its strength at 8,000.

Russian Activity. An important change is impending in the method of conducting the central Government. It is expected that the Czar, according to the new arrangement, will appoint directly a Minister President, who will distribute the month. ministerial portfolios himself and will alone be

responsible to the Czar. Three detachments of Russian troops have occupied the Pamirs as far as the Hindoo-Koosh Mountains, thus holding the country from which Capt. Yauoff, who commanded the Russian expedition to the Pamirs in 1891, retired in the latter part of that year. This news excites considerable interest, as it is believed that the sudden activity of the Russians is due to the success of Mr. Gladstone in the elections, and a conviction at St. Petersburg that Mr. Gladstone will not be as active as Lord Salisbury in obstructing Russian aggression. After the suppression of the riots in Tashkend several thousand insurgent Sarts fled from the city and tried to cross the Province of Syr-Daria into Ferghana, but were repulsed by the local troops. The insurrection nas spread to Ferghana, and the position of the Russians there is critical, as they do not possess sufficient men to cope with the insurgents, part of their forces having gone to Pamirs. The Governor-General of Turkestan refuses to send reinforcements to Ferghans, as there are fears of the security of Tashkend,

where the Moslems threaten to revolt. In on interview Director-General Davis, of the World's Columbian Commission, is quoted as saying at Chicago that Congress had really given the Fair \$3,283,000, or \$783,000 more than it is generally understood the bill called for. His summary of the various items brings the

total to the sum stated, as follows: World's Columbian Commission, \$120,000; Board of Lady Managers. \$110,000; Government Exhibits Board, \$400,000; Medals and souvenirs, \$50,000; World's Columbian Exposi tion, \$2,500,000. Total, \$3,283,000. Mr. Davis then goes on to show how the

amount can still be further increased by disposing of the souvenir half dollars at a premium. "Now, you will see," he said, "that I have not counted anything for premium on the half dollars. I know of an offer of two per cent. premium of the whole issue that is now ready. ly opinion is that every half dollar is worth at least 75 cents. A moderate estimate will give us \$500,000 profit there, so that we may thank Congress for making us a present of

nearly \$4,000,000, when we had asked only a

loan of \$5,000,000. I feel sure that the more

the friends of the Fair consider the question

the more they will feel the value of the legislation in its favor." The ex-President of Venezuela.

Dr. Raimundo Andueza Palacio, ex-President f Venezuela, is in Paris, and when interviewed in regard to his course in Venezuela said, among other things, that he thought he had been most unjustly slandered, as he had been put down as a drunkard, gambler, and thief. He held, as a proof of his innocence, that he had been elected to his office by unanimity, and that had he been a debauchee he would not have been chosen to rule his country without any opposition. He claimed not to have been forced to abandon his country, but that he left it of his own free will, and was still the only constitutional President of Venezuela. He said that while he lived with comfort in his hotel there was none of the superfluous luxury that distinguishes the residence of a millionaire, as has been the case with the apartments taken by other South American Presidents who had

The King-Poston Murder. Col. H. Clay King, the murderer of David Poston, is in Memphis awaiting execution. He has one hope left-that of commutation of

come to Paris.

sentence by the Governor. Many influential friends are exerting themselves to the atmost How the Denominations Rank in Numerical in King's behalf, and petitions by the score are being presented to Gov. Buchanan.

Cholora in Russia. Dispatches from Astrabad, "The City of the Plague," say that the priests have been preaching that the pest of cholors is due to the sale of alcoholic liquors. This so excited the populace that they arose in arms, determined to abolish the liquor traffic. Raids were made upon all dram shops, and the mob destroyed the goods of a number Armenian traders, who are Russian subjects. The Russian consul, fearing trooble. telegraphed to St. Petersburg for assistance, and 25 mounted Cossacks were sent to Astrabad, where they are now guarding the con-

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Mr. Bull says that the Church of the Latter Survivors of the Indian Wars

from 1832 to 1842, inclusive! Those officers and enlisted men, including marines, militia and volunteers of the military and naval service of the United States, who served for for Mormons. I have not ascertained, however, | 30 or more days in the Black Hawk war, the Creek war, the Cherokee disturbances, or the Florida war with the Seminole Indians, embracing a period from 1832 to 1842, inclusive, and were honorably discharged, and those who, serving less than 30 days, were personally named in some resolution of Congress for specific service in said wars, are entitled to pension under an act of Congress recently approved, providing they are not now in receipt of a pension of \$8 or more per

> The benefits of this act are extended to the surviving widows of such officers and enlisted men as would themselves be entitled if living, providing such widows have not remarried, and who are not now in receipt of a pension.

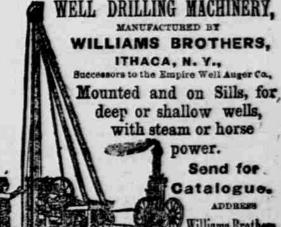
> Service in the Confederate army or sympathy with the late Confederacy does not affect title to pension under this act. For appropriate form of application and for further information address the undersigned, making as full a statement of the

> service of the soldier, sailor or marine as is possible. Do not delay, as those claims that are first completed will be the first to be allowed. An experience of twenty-seven years and the collection for my clients of upwards of Two Hundred Millions of dollars are facts

> to which your attention is directed in selecting an attorney to present your claim. GEORGE E. LEMON, 1729 New York Ave. (Lemon Building),



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